

STAR near Term Upgrade & RD plans

F.Videbæk

BNL

Introduction

- STAR prepared a decadal plan earlier this year. The plan is a working document covering the period 2011-2018 and ideas for transitions to eRHIC phase1.see [http://www.bnl.gov/npp/docs/STAR_Decadal_Plan_Final\[1\].pdf](http://www.bnl.gov/npp/docs/STAR_Decadal_Plan_Final[1].pdf)
- Here we will discuss the near and mid-term, while eSTAR ideas will be presented later today.

STAR: A Typical Collider Detector

Tracking: TPC

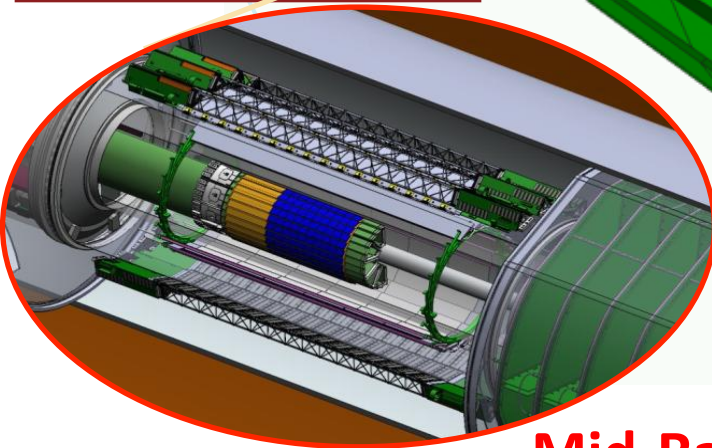
Particle ID: TOF

**Electromagnetic
Calorimetry:
BEMC+EEMC+FMS**
($-1 \leq \eta \leq 4$)

**Muon Telescope
Detector**
Roman Pots Phase 2

**Heavy Flavor
Tracker**
(2013-2014)

**Forward Gem
Tracker**
(2011-2012)



Mid-Rapidity Physics Coverage is almost complete !!

Near Term

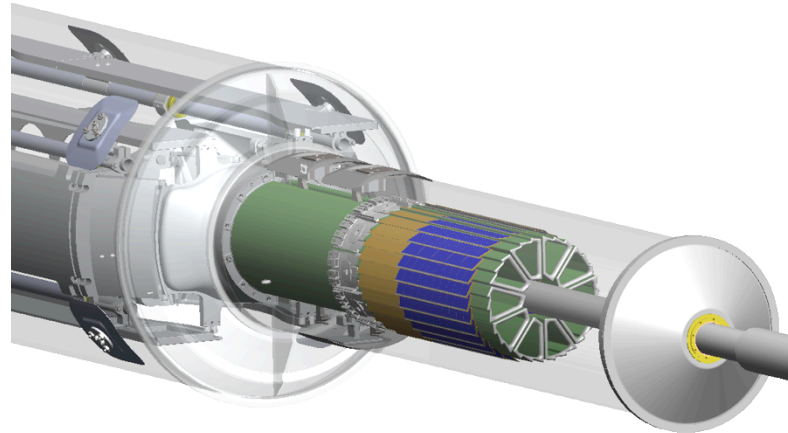
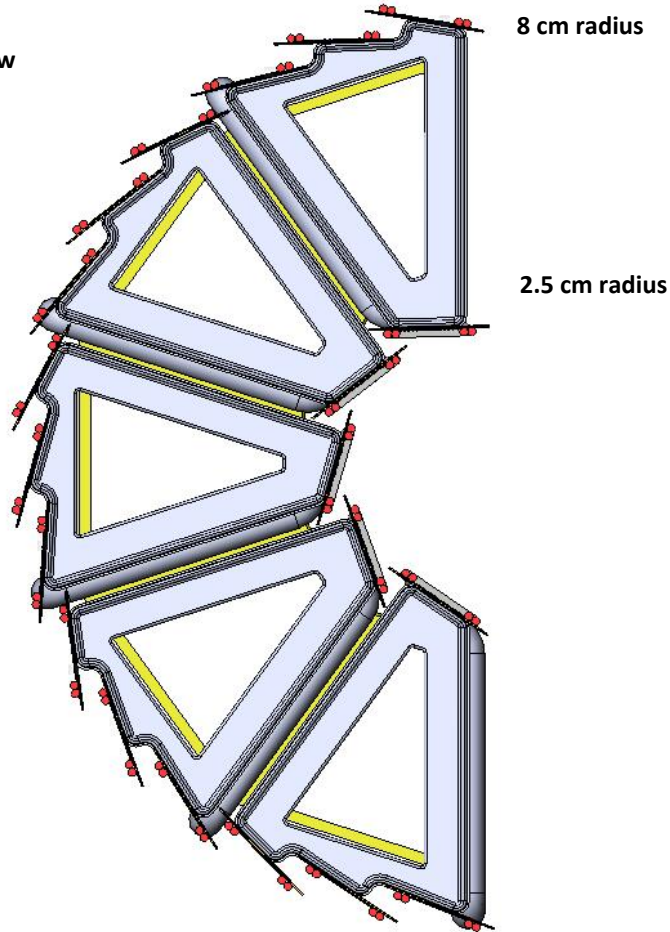
- Forward GEM Tracker
 - 60% complete this year. 3 layer GEM with APV chip readout
- Heavy Flavor Tracker
 - Thin pixel CMOS in collaboration with IPHC.
- Muon Telescope Detector
 - Approved project in construction phase.
 - Base on long MRPC technology in coll. with China and India, and electronics developed for STAR TOF

CMOS technology

- Will be used in HFT. Much experience within project.
- Plans for using in EIC (LDRD, Elke A.)
- Common interest and exchange of status, ideas was done at St.Odile workshop in September. Could be pursued as common interest.

Pixel Detector (PXL)

End view



Mechanical support with kinematic mounts (insertion side).

carbon fiber sector tubes ($\sim 200\mu\text{m}$ thick)

Insertion from one side

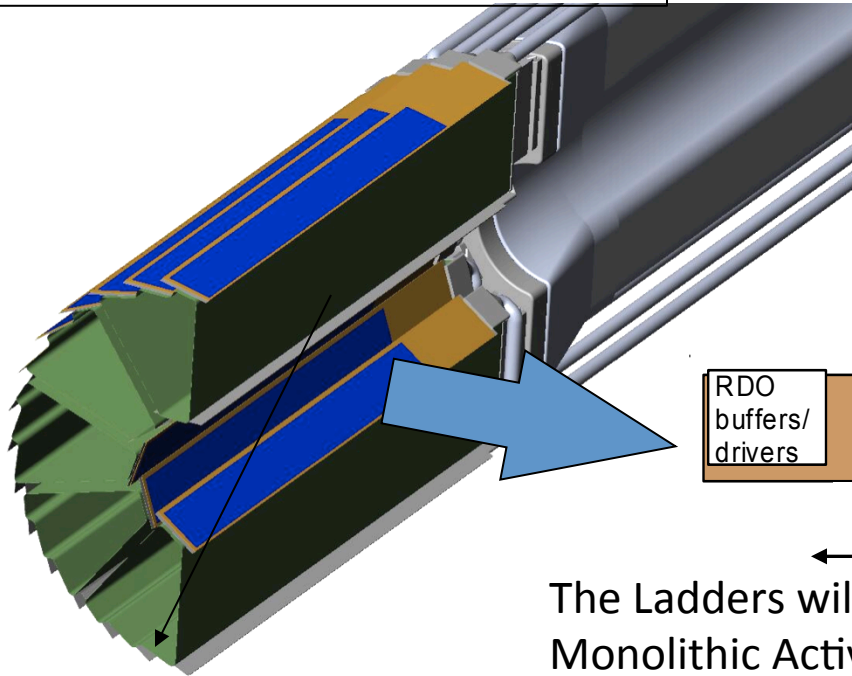
2 layers at 2.5 and 8 cm

5 sectors / half

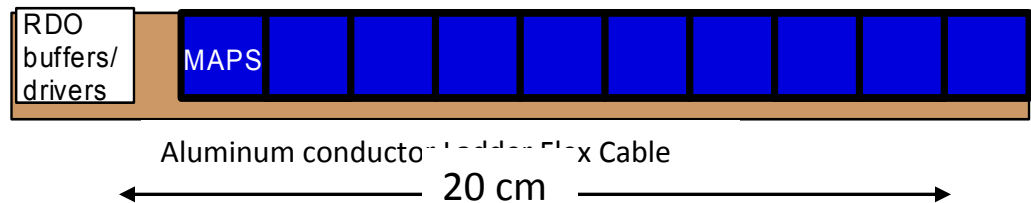
4 ladders/sector

PXL Detector Design

carbon fibre sector tubes ($\sim 200\mu\text{m}$ thick)



Ladder with 10 MAPS sensors ($\sim 2 \times 2$ cm each)



The Ladders will be instrumented with Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors thinned down to 50 micron Si

The IPHC designed sensor will use a 400 ohm*cm epitaxial layer as the default configuration.

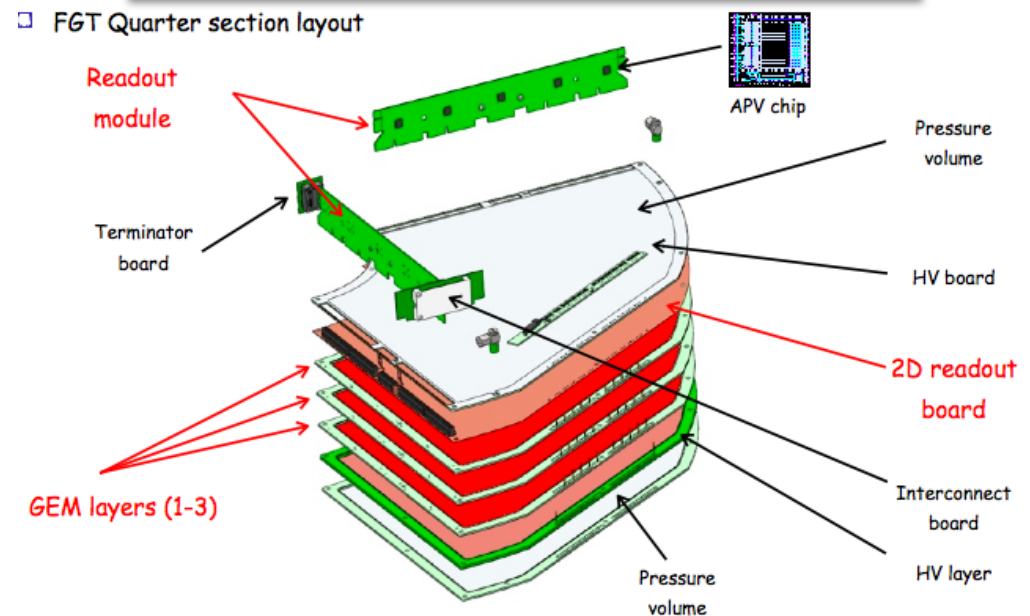
Air cooled .

GEM

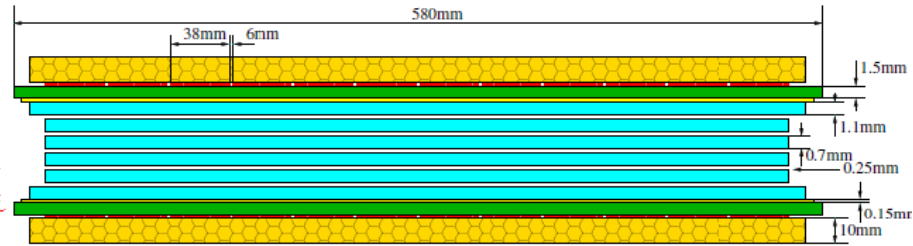
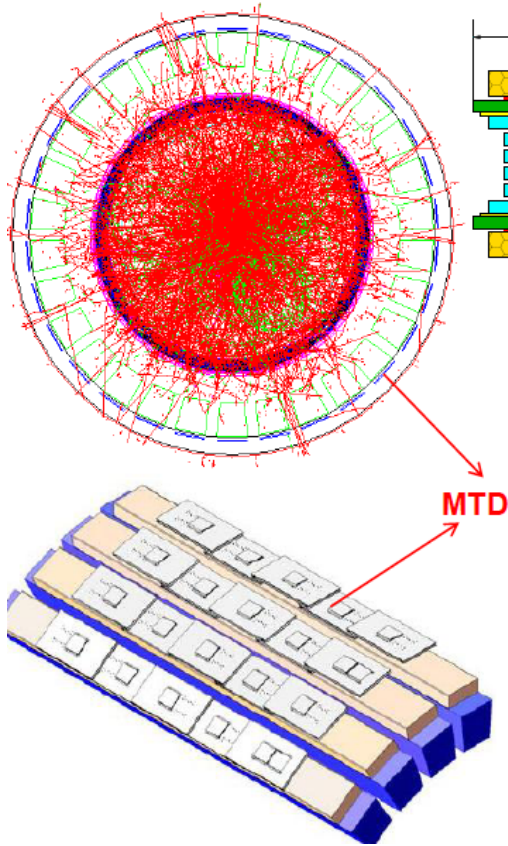
- Expertise exists within STAR on GEM technology . Also planned for upgrades possible in the longer term, both for a pA,pp and eA program at RHIC.
- We see a need for new readout technology, the current supply of APV chips will run out (possible has).

GEM technology

- The forward GEM tracker was installed (60%) this year.
- Expertise on foils, mounting structures, and readout. (MIT, Yale, Indiana).



Muon Telescope Detector



Multi-gap Resistive Plate Chamber (MRPC):
gas detector, avalanche mode

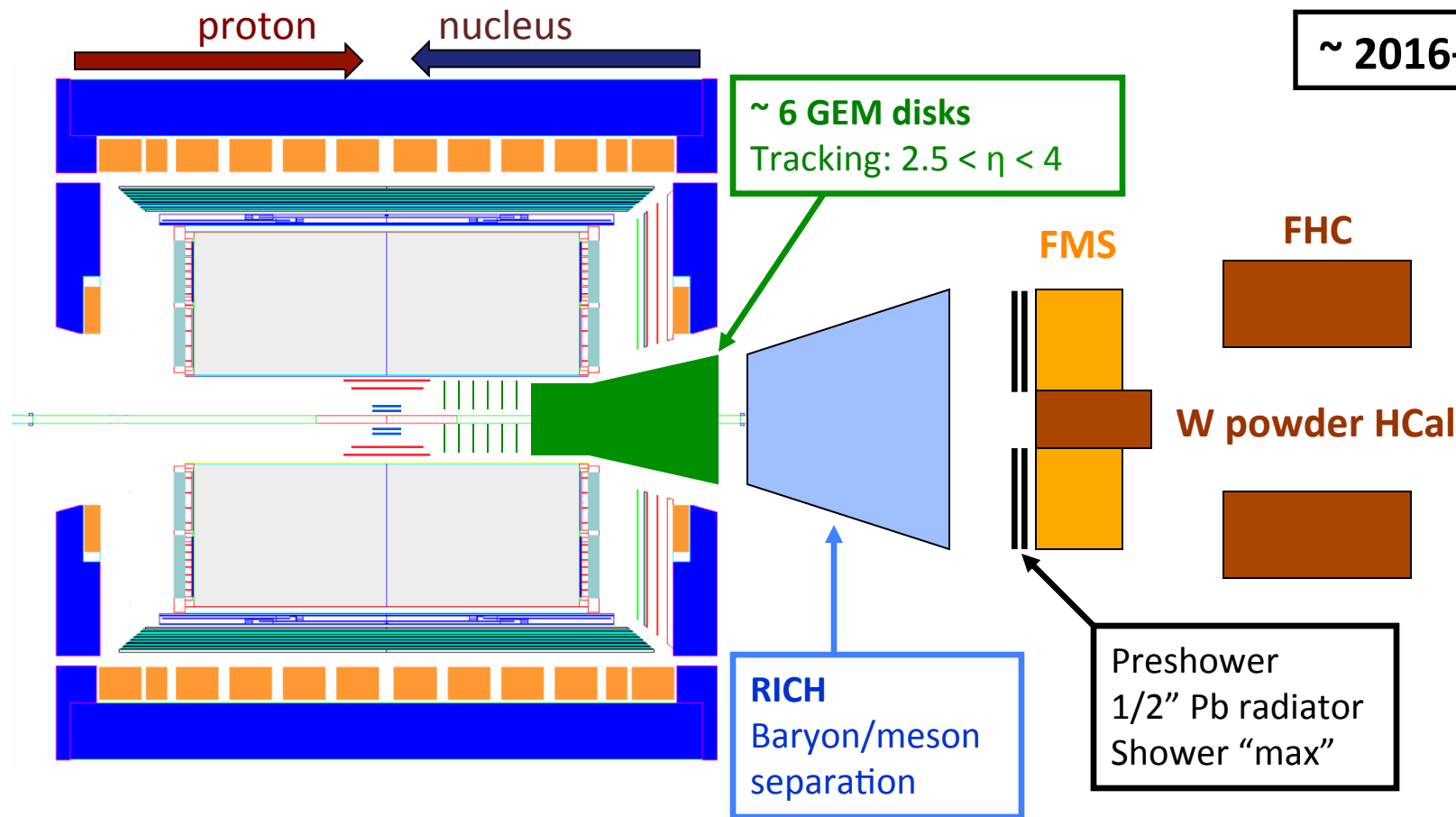
A detector with long-MRPCs covers the whole iron bars and leave the gaps in-between uncovered. Acceptance: 45% at $|\eta| < 0.5$

118 modules, 1416 readout strips, 2832 readout channels

Long-MRPC detector technology, electronics same as used in STAR-TOF

Possible extensions: High-rate/radiation hard MRPC TOF: USTC/Tsinghua have been developing that for CBM, we are in the process of evaluating our requirements for forward direction (not so forward $-2 < \eta < -1$) [eSTAR]

STAR forward instrumentation upgrade



- Forward instrumentation optimized for **p+A** and **transverse spin** physics
 - Charged-particle tracking
 - e/h and γ/π^0 discrimination
 - Baryon/meson separation

Forward Upgrades

- Calorimeters
 - W-cal, FAIR may be interested in this,
 - crystal calorimeter (BSO) UCLA,TAMU,PSU
- For pp and pA under consideration are:
 - Cherenkov detector. Inspired by Hermes-BRAHMS
 - Forward tracking ($2.5 < \eta < 3$) GEM

Triggering Components

- Trigger is another issue since the clock is changed eSTAR; major changes in triggers are required (DSM-II may do the job), but other changes less trivial.

This may be worthwhile pursuing the so-called trigger less scheme, adapted by CBM (similar to the idea of TOF HPTDC)

Summary

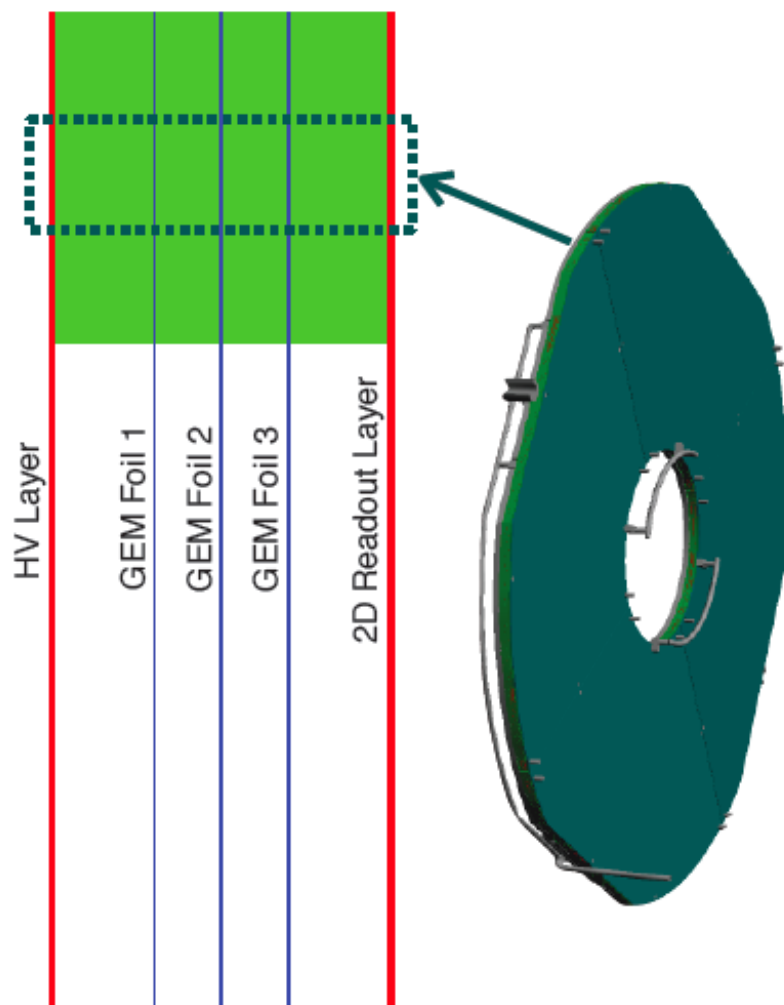
- STAR is planning for the next decade
- There may be areas of common interest that should be discussed

Backup Info

- A few details on GEM (B.Surrow Star collaboration meeting Nov. 17)

FGT Technical realization / Layout

Triple-GEM: Quarter section / Disk design (2)



Component	Material	Radiation Length [%]
Support plate	5 mm Nomex	0.040
	2x250 μ m FR4	0.257
HV layer	5 μ m Cu	0.035
	50 μ m Kapton	0.017
GEM foils	6x5 μ m Cu (70%)	0.147
	3x50 μ m Kapton (70%)	0.036
Readout	5 μ m Cu (20%)	0.007
	50 μ m Kapton (20%)	0.003
	5 μ m Cu (88%)	0.031
	50 μ m Kapton	0.017
	5 μ m Cu (10%)	0.004
	5 μ m Cu (10%)	0.004
Drift gas	10 mm CO ₂ (30%)	0.002
	10 mm Ar (70%)	0.006
Total		0.606



FGT Technical realization / Layout

□ Triple-GEM: Quarter section design

- 2D readout board
- Top layer: Φ -readout layer
- Bottom layer: R-readout layer

